DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 271 147 JC 860 353

AUTHOR Conn, Edith, Ed.
TITLE 60 Milestones in the History of Senates and the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.
INSTITUTION California Community Colleges, Sacramento. Academic Senate.
PUB DATE Apr 86
NOTE 31p.
PUB TYPE Historical Materials (060) -- Legal/Legislative/Regulatory Materials (090)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *College Faculty; *College Governing Councils; Community Colleges; *Educational History; *Educational Legislation; *Governance; *Policy Formation; Two Year Colleges
IDENTIFIERS *Academic Senate for California Community Colleges

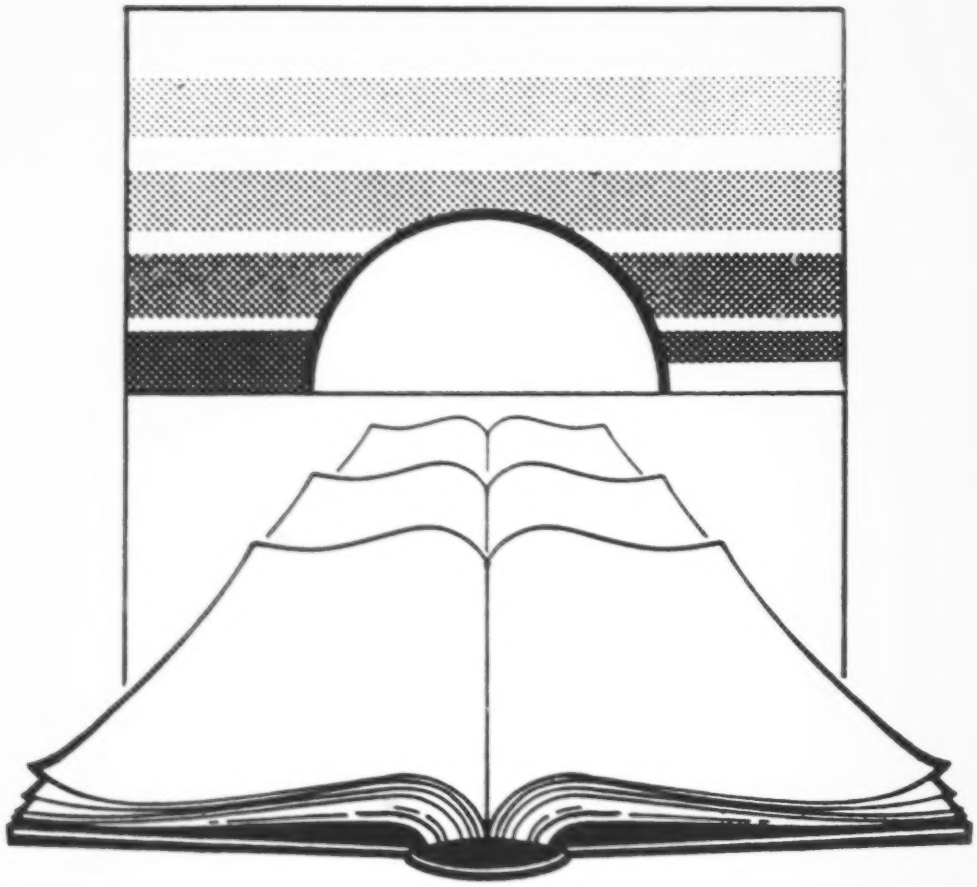
ABSTRACT

A historical overview is provided of 60 significant events in the development of the Academic Senate movement in California's community colleges. Beginning in 1963, when the State Assembly passed a resolution giving legal recognition and specific jurisdiction to Academic Senates, the paper offers brief descriptions of legislative enactments affecting the state's community colleges, their faculty, and Academic Senates; major milestones in the formation and history of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC); and significant ASCCC publications and accomplishments. (EJV)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED271147

THE ACADEMIC SENATE FOR CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES



60 MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF SENATES AND THE ACADEMIC SENATE FOR CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

JC 860 353

Selected and Edited by
Edith Conn, Senate Archivist
April, 1986

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

R. Silverman

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

60 MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF ACADEMIC SENATES and THE ACADEMIC SENATE FOR CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Selected by Edith Conn, April 1986

With the current review of the Master Plan for Higher Education underway, it seems appropriate to review also the history of the Academic Senate movement in California. The following is a selective list of 60 Senate milestones that I have identified. The list is not a definitive one; the complete history of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges and the increasing significance of local senates remains to be written.

1. 1963 - The Assembly passes ACR No. 48 giving legal recognition and specific jurisdiction to Senates. Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 48, authored by Assemblyman Charles Garrigus, a community college teacher, states:
"....Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the State Board of Education is hereby requested to provide for the establishment at each junior college of an academic senate or council where the faculty members shall be freely selected by their colleagues for the purposes of representing them in the formation of policy on academic and professional matters at such junior colleges;. . ." (See Appendix A for complete resolution.)

Previous to this resolution faculty senates existed on campuses, but the resolution gave senates legal recognition and a specific jurisdiction: academic and professional matters. Working with Assemblyman Garrigus on the wording of the ACR were William P. Smith, Director of Governmental Relations and Legal Counsel of FACCC (then called the California Junior College Faculty Association - CJCFA), and William Plosser, legislative advocate of the California Federation of Teachers. According to a 1971 research paper by Chester Case," The . . . . major junior college instructors' organizations . . .had a great interest in the measure and, in an unusual show of accord, joined in an advocacy for the resolution," citing the CJCFA Bulletin of October 1963, the CTA Action of September 1964, and an interview with William Plosser, March, 1967. [See bibliography: interview with Patrick McCallum; inteview with Chester Case, paper by Case.]

2. 1964 - Title 5 Regulations relating to Senates are proposed to the State Board of Education by the Junior College Bureau in the State Department of Education. The State Board adopted the Junior College Bureau's proposal, and it became (after some later renumbering) section 53200 et sec. This Title 5 section, in force today, defines faculty and academic senates; it also covers Senate formation,

procedures, membership, and powers. Two key sections were weaker than current Title 5: sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) spoke of the senate having to present its views to a governing board "through regularly established channels," and the governing board was obliged only to "entertain oral presentations" by senates at board meetings, although the code said the Boards "shall consider such views and recommendations." (The complete Title 5 sections, with later additions regarding part-time faculty, the state Academic Senate, and other changes, are reprinted in Appendix B.)

3. 1967 - <u>The State Board of Education modifies Title 5, strengthening the role of academic senates.</u> The State Board of Education amended section 53200 <u>et sec</u> by modifying sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) and adding (e). Largely at the behest of the then California Junior College Faculty Association (now FACCC), the new code provided that a local governing board "shall consider and respond" to the views and recommendations presented from the senate. Sub-paragraph (d) was expanded to include the "meet and confer" obligation of local boards with academic senates. Finally sub-paragraph (e) was added giving senates the right to assume "such responsibilities and perform such functions" as administration or boards may ask of them. To some extent the changes were made as a result of the passage in 1965 of the Winton Act which dealt with "meet and confer" rights of employee organizations. (See #11 below.)

4. 1967 - <u>Legislation is enacted to create the Board of Governors and the Chancellor's Office for California Community Colleges.</u> The Board of Governors was appointed, staggered terms were determined, and the first public meeting was held, during the spring of 1968. The Chancellor's Office became a separate agency, and there was no longer a Junior College Bureau in the State Department of Education.

Martha Hoye, secretary in the Executive division of the Chancellor's Office, recalls the early history of the Board of Governors: "The first meeting of the Board of Governors was held on February 28, 1968 in the Governor's Council Chamber in the State Capitol. Governor Reagan welcomed the members and delivered the Board's charge. The Governor's education advisor presided over the meeting until the election of the Chairman, Harold F. Wolters of Nevada City. At this meeting the staggered terms were determined by lot. This initial meeting was not a public meeting. During April, May, and June of 1968 the Board held orientation and transitional meetings with Dr. Archie L. McPherran acting as the Board's Chief Executive Officer. These are the meetings for which I took the minutes. In July 1968 the Board

appointed Dr. Sidney W. Brossman as the first Chancellor and Hope Hilliard took over as Board secretary."

5. 1968, Spring- Norbert Bischof and Ted Staniford call the first statewide meeting of academic senate representatives. Norbert Bischof, a mathematics and philosophy teacher at Merritt College, was his local senate president-elect and a Board member of CJCFA (now FACCC). Ted Staniford was a history professor at Chabot College and also a member of the CJCFA Board of Governors. With secretarial help from Ann Jones (a Merritt College student and secretary of the college's senate) and with seed money from CJCFA for meeting rooms, Bischof and Staniford invited senates to send representatives to a conference in Oakland to explore more effective ways to represent local senates at the state level. According to a recent interview with Bischof, he and Staniford acted in response to initiatives by local senate presidents who sought a means to meet with their colleagues and to have an senate voice at the state level, in an organization that, like Senates, would be open to everyone, not dependent on dues-paying individuals. In Oakland a group of about forty people, called "the Conference of Academic Senates," voted to continue investigating the possiblity of a statewide senate organization, and created a steering committee including Bischof as chair and Staniford as a member. Bischof and Staniford wrote a constitution which they sent to local senates for consideration.

6.May 3-4,1968 - A constitution is adopted for the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, to be submitted to senates for ratification. At a meeting in Los Angeles local senate representatives constituted themselves as an official constitutional convention to consider the document submitted by Norbert Bischof and Ted Staniford. After many changes, amendments, and modifications, the constitution was accepted for distribution to local senates for their approval. Bischof chaired the constitutional convention and in a letter, May 24, 1968, submitting the proposed constitution to local senates, Bishof is listed as "chairman of the Conference of Academic Senates." [In recalling this early history of the Senate, we remember that in 1981 Dr. Edward (Ted) Staniford was named, posthumously, Senator Emeritus of the Academic Senate.]

7. 1969, March - Constitution is ratified; Bischof announces formation of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges. In a letter to local senates, March 7, 1969, Norbert Bischof announces that the state Academic Senate has been formed; he explains: "According to its

constitution, the ASCCC [initials used at that time the the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges] comes into being if a majority of local academic senates ratify this consitution. Of 89 community colleges in the state, 71 are known to have academic senates. As of today, I have received 45 ratifications, which comprises not only a majority of known senates, but also a majority of all community colleges in the state."

8. 1969, April - <u>The first meeting of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges is held.</u> Norbert Bischof continued to chair the meeting until elections were held. Sheridan Hegland, a teacher at Palomar and a former member of the California Assembly, was elected president. Others elected were Grant Hooper, Diablo Valley, vice president; Perry Timmermans, San Diego City, secretary; and Everett Baker, Cerritos, treasurer. Joining the officers were nine more men elected to the Executive Committee. (In 1970 the Executive Committee was expanded to 10 members.) Norbert Bischof was elected by acclamation to the position of past president. Bischof who in 1968-69 served as president-elect of FACCC and would assume the FACCC presidency for 1969-70, served as president of the Senate 1979-80.

9. 1969, October - <u>The Board of Governors approves the Academic Senate as an organization that may be supported by public funds.</u> According to the Education Code at that time, the Board of Governors had to approve an organization before a local board could legally use public funds to pay the dues of, or send staff to meetings of, an organization. When the Board on October 23, 1969 included the Academic Senate in its list of approved organization, it did not "imply endorsement" of the Senate (as a memo from the Chancellor's Office indicated), but nevertheless the approval meant recognition of the Senate as a statewide organization eligible for local support.

10. 1969-1970 - <u>Early Senate resolutions on liaison with 4-year college senates, accreditation, and a senate office: all eventually implemented.</u> Among the early concerns of the senate were the following: that the Academic Senate establish on a continuing basis liaison with Academic Senates of other segments of higher education (spring, 1979)-see #36 below; that the Executive Committee examine what will be needed to establish a permanent office and staff to serve the Senate(fall, 1979) -see #35 below; that the Academic Senate recommend that the Accrediting Commission give serious consideration to the greater utiliization of community college faculty as an integral part of accrediting teams visiting community colleges

and the nomination of these faculty members be made by the Academic Senate and/or local faculty senates (Fall, 1970) -see #22,47 below.

11. 1970 - <u>The Winton Act is amended to clarify the role of Senates.</u> The Winton Act, 1965 (see also #3 above), elaborated "meet and confer" rights and obligations of employee organizations and local boards. For many years the role of academic senates under this act was debated. In 1970 AB 820 was enacted which stated that it was"the intention of the Legislature that nothing contained in this article [The Winton Act] shall be construed to restirct, limit, or prohibit the full exercise of the functions of any academic senate or faculty council. . ." This paragraph is similar to section 3540 in SB 160, the collective bargaining bill, enacted in 1975, which repealed the Winton Act (see below #20).

12. 1970 - <u>The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation.</u> Papers incorporating the Academic Senate were filed in the office of the California Secretary of State November 24, 1970. The document states that the "specific and primary purposes" of the organization are "the promotion and advancement of public community college education in California." The general purposes of the Senate are the following:
(1) To strengthen local academic senates and councils of community colleges;
(2)To serve as the voice of the faculty of the community colleges in matters of statewide concern;
(3)To develop policies and promote the implementation of policies on matters of statewide issues;
(4)To make recommendations on statewide matters affecting the community college.
Appreciation was expressed to Dean Close, Bakersfield College, Senate president and also an attorney, for his help in effecting the incorporation of the Academic Senate.

13. 1970-1971 - <u>The Academic Senate participates in an Ad Hoc Committee on Tenure and Evaluation.</u> Formed early in 1970 with representatives from the Senate, CTA, AAUP, CFT, FACCC, and the faculty section of CJCA (now CACC), the committee sent its report to the chancellor of community colleges in February, 1971; its recommendations served as the basis for SB 696, which was signed into law in December, 1971, and went into effect September, 1972. Senate involvement on this committee was significant because for the

first time the Senate joined with other statewide faculty organizations to make recommendations to the Chancellor and to the Board of Governors. SB 696 remains the law at the present time, although the Commission for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education is recommending in its March, 1986 final draft, changes in both tenure and evaluation procedures. According to the Ad Hoc Committee's report, it was formed "partially in response to expressed public and legislative dissatisifacton with current tenure provisions, and partially as an effort among community college faculty to initiate steps to 'police its own ranks' and provide a means for improvement of instruction by all certificated personnel." Charles Brydon,then assistant director, junior college leadership program, UC Berkeley, chaired the Ad Hoc Committee. Now Dean, Antioch University, San Francisco, Brydon, in a recent interview, speculated that the Ad Hoc Committee's work is probably responsible for saving tenure for community colleges. Indeed research shows that, among the bills introduced in 1970 for legislative consideration, were SB 632 which provided that community college employees "shall not have tenure or permanent classification, but shall be employeed on a year-to-year basis;" and "SB 1404 which would have prohibited community college tenure but would provide, instead, employement contracts up to five years. According to Norbert Bischof, Bill Smith, director of governmental relations and legal counsel for FACCC, played a key role in working with Senator Rodda on SB 696 and in bringing the faculty organizations together to form the Ad Hoc Commitee. Senator Rodda brought about a legislative moratorium on attacks on tenure while the Committee worked to develop the proposals that eventually became law.

14. 1970-71 - <u>Sheridan Hegland edits the first senate publication, "The ASCCC Legislative Newsletter."</u> Published several times a year while Sheridan Hegland served on the Executive Committee, the newsletter was widely praised for its wit, wisdom, insight, and comment. Notable for its distinctive buff color and timely quotations on the first page, the newsletter was well received, often praised and quoted. Heg brought to his editorship not only his background as the first president of the statewide Senate, but also his experience as a former member of the California State Assembly and a respected journalist and editor. At the 1971 spring session Heg received the first of many resolutions of appreciation for publication of the newsletter.

15. 1970-72 - <u>The Senate supports the significant role of ethnic minorities and women in community college education.</u> At the fall,

1971 session a resolution was adopted urging local senates "to support the increased membership of ethnic minorities on faculties at large, and increased participation by ethnic minorities in local senates and in the Academic Senate and on accreditation teams." In 1971 several resolutions addressed the need for ethnic studies at community colleges, urged in-service training for faculty to learn about ethnic studies, and urged "multi-ethnic, multi-cultural learnings and experiences" as part of general education. The spring, 1972 session heard a report from a committee on women's rights in education (chaired by Don McHugh, Sacramento City College), and adopted several resolutions including one urging the ratification of the equal rights amendment by the California State Legislature, another calling for change in maternity leave policies, and one asking that information that might be used to discriminate be elminated from application forms, such as: race, religion, age, sex, marital status, and number of dependents. Although supporting affirmative action in these early resolutions, the Senate specifically cited its support of affirmation action in a fall, 1977 resolution, resolving that the Senate "support the goals of affirmative action and the means to achieve those goals including, but not limited to - wide recruitment, balanced selection committee, and favorble administrative climate."

16. 1974, February - <u>The Senate sponors a one-day mini-conference on Collective Bargaining</u>. The one-day conference included information and discussion. Previously the Senate had sponsored a one-day conference on "Improving Instruction through Evaluation" in December, 1971 (which included administrators and trustees as partricipants); and a one-day conference in February, 1971 on retirement, tenure, and coordinated instruction systems. Senate conferences traditionally have been open to all members of community colleges, as well as to those from four-year and governmental segments.

17. 1974, Fall - <u>President Wanda Munson announces new Senate publications.</u> President Munson reported to the fall session that for the first time an Academic Senate directory had been compiled, including Executive Committee members, local senate presidents, senate areas, and committee membership. She also announced two brochures: "The Role of the Academic Senates in California Community Colleges, a position paper, 1974" and "The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges" explaining what the state Senate does. She expressed appreciation to Past President Don McHugh for writing the two booklets.

18. 1974 - Early Senate Representatives on State Committees. The records show that by spring of 1974, two Senate nominees served on California State College/University joint committees. Andy Mason, West Los Angeles, was on the "Joint Committee on Transfer Issues" whose purpose was "to make it easier for students to move from one segment of higher education to another." Walt McCallum, Sierra, served on the Joint Transfer Credit Review Board whose members heard challenges by state colleges and universities of courses which have been designated transferable by community colleges. Other Senate representatives at the time included Yates Greer, Siskiyous, on the Chancellor's Technical Finance Committee and Carl Pohlhammer, Monterey Peninsula on a Chancellor's Ad Hoc Committee on Student Measurement which was working with the Department of Finance regarding census weeks and drop dates. (Greer and Pohlhammer were former Senate presidents. See Appendix C for complete list of Senate presidents.)

19. 1975-1977 - A Committee on Academic Standards is created, issues reports, and sponsors a conference. At first an *ad hoc* committee, and later the first standing committee of the Academic Senate(Fall, 1976), the Committee on Academic Standards was charged with studying academic standards throughout the state and was asked to submit a report covering such topics as: grading, television instruction, credit-no credit courses, and "coordination of academic quality of every segment of the education program, including on campus and off campus offerings." Leon Baradat, MiraCosta and Doug Sabiston, Contra Costa, were appointed North/South co-chairs of the committee. The Committee conducted a survey on Academic Standards and submitted reports on that survey and on a statewide conference on Academic Standards sponsored by the Academic Senate in December, 1977. At this December conference over 180 people representing community and four-year colleges attended, addressing such topics as diagnostic testing, course prerequisities, and "the meaning of the Associate Degree."

20. 1975 -1976 SB 160, Collective Bargaining, becomes law; Academic Senates are cited ; implementation begins. SB 160, sometimes also called the Rodda Bill, after its sponsor State Senator Allan Rodda, included in Section 3540 the provision that "nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to restrict, limit, or prohibit the full exercise of the functions of any academic senate or faculty council. . .

with respect to district policies on academic and professional matters, so long as the exercise of such functions does not conflict with lawful collective agreements." Senator Rodda elaborated on the meaning of SB 160 at the fall, 1976 Senate session.

21. 1976 - Fall Session adopts as an official position paper a brochure on the role of senates; Senator Rodda comments further. Norbert Bischof wrote and submitted to the fall, 1976 session a pamphlet explaining the rights and responsibilities of local senates, including senates where collective bargaining may be in effect. Bischof sent the pamphlet to Senator Rodda who commented on it as follows: "...I must indicate that the views expressed in the brochure reflect my own perception of the role of the academic senate. It was because I had such a conception of the academic senate that I wished to provide a limited scope in the collective bargaining procedure as it related to the community colleges. . " Bischof's pamphlet, later reissued to include Senator Rodda's letter, was widely distributed; the 1977 annual report states that of the original printing of 2,000 copies, nearly all were gone by June.

22. 1976-1977 - The Academic Senate reaffirms the necessity of faculty involvement with accreditation. At the spring, 1976 sesson, Tyra Duncan-Hall, City College of San Francisco, reminded delegates of the Senate's 1970 position that more faculty serve on accreditation visiting teams; she proposed a resolution (adopted unanimously) that the Senate president should contact the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) asking for implementation of the Senate's position. As president and as past president, Walt McCallum was the Senate liaison to the Accrediting Commission, becoming the first Academic Senate representative to address the Commission. On the basis of McCallum's work, the Commission agreed to accept nominees from the Senate to serve on visiting teams. Lloyd DeGarmo, Compton, was the first chair of the Senate's accreditation committee; he distributed accrediting team nomination forms to faculty and worked with Dr. Robert Swenson, Executive Director of the Commission, to inaugurate this program.

23. 1977, May - The Board of Governors Commends the Academic Senate. The Board of Governors, on May 20, 1977, took the following action, listed as Board Action No. 770533: Members of the Board present adopted unanimously a motion that a resolution be prepared to thank Mrs. Edith Conn, President of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, for her contribution and

acknowledging the performance of the Academic Senate." This public and official recognition of the Senate led the way for Title 5 recognition the following year. (See #26 below.)

24. 1977, June - The Academic Senate presents its first annual report to the Board of Governors. Gus Guichard, at that time Chief Executive Officer of the Chancellor's Office, suggested that the Senate prepare an annual report to be given to the Board of Governors at its June meeting, just prior to the departure of the current president. Senate Treasurer Norm Barth, Sacramento City College, and Past President Wanda Munson, Butte, prepared the 38-page report which was titled "...Toward a More Effective Education Program" and was dedicated to the then seven past presidents of the Senate "whose devotion to academic and professional matters led the Academic Senate to significant contributions 'toward a more effective education program.'"

25.1977-1978 - The role of part-time faculty in academic senates is recognized in new Title 5 amendments; district senates also covered. After discussion and recommendation by the Fall, 1977 conference, the Senate proposed, and early in 1978 the Board of Governors adopted, new Title 5 sub-paragraphs to Section 53202: (d) and (e). Sub-paragraph (d) permitted faculty to provide for part-timers to be members of local senates. Previously an Attorney General's opinion ruled that part-time faculty could not be senate members under the then existing provisions. Sub-paragraph (e) was added to permit the formation of an academic senate "in the absence of any full-time faculty members in a community college." An addition was also made to Section 53201 permitting the establishment of district senates. (See Appendix B for full text of Title 5 provisions relating to senates.)

26. 1977-1978 - The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges is recognized by the Board of Governors in Title 5: Section 53206. Under the leadership of President Jean Vincenzi (who, in her 1978 annual report statement, acknowledges the contributions of Norbert Bischof in these changes) significant additions were made in the Title 5 provisons relating to the state Senate and local senates. As indicated in#25 above, early in the year additions were made to cover part-time faculty and senates and district senates. Later in the spring, the Board approved Section 53206 (reprinted in its entirety in Appendix B) which concerns the state Senate, first saying that the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges "has been established through ratification by local academic senates or faculty

councils . . . in order that the community college faculty of California may have a formal and effective procedure for participating in the formation of state policies on academic and professional matters." Sub-paragraph (b) gives Board of Governors' recognition to the state Senate "as the representative of Community College academic senates or faculty councils before the Board of Governors and the Chancellor's Office."

It must be added that the original Senate Title 5 proposal to the Board detailed a relationship between the Senate and the Board of Governors similar to that outlined in Title 5 between local senates and local boards. The original proposal also asked for a Title 5 recognition that the Academic Senate is the representative of local senates not only before the Board and to the Chancellor's office but also to "other state groups dealing with statewide concerns of community college education." These provisions were adopted at the Fall, 1977 Senate conference. After many months of work and compromise, the current wording in section 53206 was agreed upon. (See Appendix for Title 5.)

27. 1977-1978 - <u>The Academic Senate nominates members to the first Advisory and Review Council, the Fund for Instructional Improvement.</u> Former Senate Vice-President Phil Givant served on a Chancellor's Advisory committee which developed Title 5 regulations to implement the then recently enacted AB 1173, Vasconcellos, which provided direct grants and loans for instructional improvement at the community colleges. The first Senate nominees who served on the Advisory and Review Council were Jonnah Laroche, Allan Hancock, and Steve Kellogg, Chaffey.

28. 1978 - <u>Local senate involvement in state issues: committees and areas.</u> Records show that from the beginning the state Senate attempted to involve local senates in statewide deliberations by providing for area organizations and meetings. The spring session, 1974, adopted a resolution, proposed by Jean Vincenzi, Saddleback, supporting what seems to have already occurred: "regional meetings of local college faculty senate representatives to be held at appropriate times prior to the regular statewide sessions." The resolution further asked that the Executive Committee budget time and money to assist in the development of these regional meetings. The first Senate directory, distributed at the Fall, 1974, conference listed four areas and the colleges in each. The Fall, 1978 conference adopted a position paper on faculty involvement on state and federal advisory committees, including an application form to be widely distributed to allow more community college faculty an opportunity to

participate on governmental advisory committees.

29. 1979, January - The Senate sponsors a one-day statewide Conference on Basic Skills. Held at Laney College in Oakland, the conference brought together leaders from throughout the state in an attempt to clarify Senate positions on basic skills, including such issues as assessment, placement, counseling, and evaluation of remedial offerings. At its spring, 1979 conference the Senate supported a 10% limit on the number of basic skills units a student may use to met the requirements (electives only) for an Associate Degree.

30. 1979, January - Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Grading Policies is formed, chaired by faculty member, Maryamber Villa. For the first time, a chancellor's advisory committee, is chaired by a faculty member, Executive Committee member, Maryamber Villa, Los Angeles Valley. From the recommendations of this advisory committee came new Title 5 regulations. Maryamber Villa wrote an annotated explanation of the new grading policies distributed at the fall, 1980 senate session. She updated that first publication with a second annotated booklet distributed fall, 1985.

31. 1979, February - Chancellor's Advisory Committee on General Education is established, with faculty chair, Lloyd DeGarmo. DeGarmo, Compton, also chaired the Senate's Educational Policies Committee. Eventually the Board of Governors adopted new general education requirements based on the work of this committee.

32. 1979 - Regular liaison established with CSU Senate and CSU Educational Policies Committee by Tony Gilleran. Executive Committee member from Santa Barbara City College, Gilleran was also a member of the CSU Chancellor's Task Force on General Education Requirements and helped established the current "CSU general education certification" process under which we currently operate.

33. 1979, February and August - The First Great Teachers Seminar co-sponsored by the Academic Senate and CCJCA (now CACC) is planned and held. David Gottshall, College of DuPage, Illinois, founder of the now 17 year-old midwestern Great Teachers Seminar and a disciple and colleague of the late Roger Garrison who developed a master teachers seminar in Maine, came to California in February to make plans for the August event. Because a rainstorm prevented CCJCA (now CACC) representatives from flying, Gottshall met in Santa Barbara only with Senate Executive Committee members Jonnah Laroche, Edith Conn, and

Tony Gilleran. A visit to La Casa de Maria retreat center in nearby Montecito confirmed a suitable location. Brochures were distributed at the spring conferences of CCJCA and the Senate. The first seminar, staffed by Gottshall and others from Illinois, was a success, and the seminar has continued each summer, with plans now being made for a June 15-20, 1986 meeting. The original staff has now been replaced with California teachers except for David Gottshall who continues to direct the seminar. Leadership from CACC staff - including Mary Lou Zoglin, Ernie Berg (who first proposed to the Senate that it co-sponsor the event), Peter Hirsch, and Sharon Yaap - has been significant.

34. 1979 - <u>Chancellor's Office requests a Senate paper on under-represented students in California Community Colleges.</u> Marian Anderson, Sacramento City, and Tyra Duncan-Hall, City College of San Francisco, wrote a paper entitled: "Recommendations for California Community College Involvement in Admission, Retention, and Academic Achievement of Groups Presently Under-represented in California Community Colleges." The report was transmitted to the legislature by the Chancellor's Office in response to a Supplmenetal Budget Language request asking for reports from the three segments of higher education on under-represented students.

35. 1979 - <u>Chancellor William Craig recommends to the Board of Governors more involvement of the Academic Senate.</u> In a memo to the Board dated July 26, 1979, Chancellor Craig recommended that there be regular meetings with the Chancellor and the state Senate, that officers of the Senate be on the Chancellor's Office mailing list, and that "the Chancellor should request names for committee appointments and consult with the Academic Senate in appointing faculty to Chancellor's task groups and committees." This significant commitment by the Chancellor concerning the role of the Academic Senate was reprinted in the 1980 edition of the brochure, "The Role of Academic Senates in California Comunity Colleges." (See #21 above.)

36. 1980 - <u>The Intersegmental Senate(now called the Intersegmental Committee of the Academic Senates) meets for the first time.</u> In the spring of 1980 the senate presidents of CSU, UC, and the community colleges met for the first time in order to draft a press release concerning educational issues of the then-proposed Proposition 9. Then on March 19, CC, UC, and CSU Senate presidents met with Governor Jerry Brown on financial problems facing the three segments. Also attending this meeting were Chancellor Gerald Hayward, Californiia

community colleges; Chancellor Glenn Dumke, CSU; and President David Saxon, UC; as well as representatives from K-12, the Department of Finance and CPEC. Following this significant meeting, the Governor announced the next day that he would himself vote against Proposition 9. The three Senate chairs decided to continue to meet and to involve others from their Senates in what was to be called a tripartite Educational Policy Seminar to discuss areas of mutual concern. Norbert Bischof arranged for the first historic meeting of this group on May 21 in the office of Community College Chancellor Gerald Hayward. Attending were the chairs of the UC and CSU Senates and the President of the community college Senate, (Karl Pister, Bob Kully, and Norbert Bischof, respectively) along with members of the Educational Policies Committees of the three segments. Among the issues on the agenda were grading, academic standards, transfer, competencies required of college freshmen, and general education. The group decided to continue to meet regularly because of mutual benefits to all. Today, the Intersegmental Committee of the Academic Senates meets regularly addressing a variety of issues facing faculty in the public segments of higher education, including articulation and educational quality. The Intersemental Committee is especially significant because it is a faculty-to-faculty intersegmental activity. For the first time at a senate conference the spring, 1986 Senate session will have as guests the chair of the CSU Senate, Bernard Goldstein and the chair of the UC Senate, Marjorie Caserio, appearing on a panel together, discussing with their community college colleagues, "collegial governance."

37. 1980 - <u>UC BOARS includes a senate-recommended faculty member, Leon Baradat.</u> The 1980 annual report for the first time includes a report on the work of the UC Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools (BOARS) by Baradat, MiraCosta.

38. 1978-1980 <u>The Assembly and Senate agree that state funding is appropriate for the Academic Senate.</u> After many years of Senate effort, the legislature, in the spring of 1980, accepted a budget proposal from the Chancellor's Office that included some funding for the Academic Senate. Giving testimony over the years on the need for state funding were Leon Baradat, Norbert Bischof, other members of the Executive Committee, FACCC and the local senates. At the time state funding was approved, it was expressly the view of the Governor's Office that local districts continue to pay state Senate assessments in order to maintain the Senate as "the representative" of local senates. An early Senate position shows a similar stance: at

the fall, 1972 session a position paper on the Academic Senate had stated, "Some portion of the operation costs of the Academic Senate should be borne as a line item in the Board of Governor's budget and some portion [should be borne] by local trustees."State funding enabled, for the first time, a Senate president to be completely reassigned from college duties, in order to carry out the resonsibilities of the Academic Senate. Tyra Duncan-Hall (president, 1980-81) was the first Senate president to have such reassigned time Funding was also provided to give some reassigned time for other Senate officers and committee chairs, to increase senate publications such as the newsletter and journal, and to provide funds for printing and distribution of special reports and position papers.

39. 1981 - <u>The Accrediting Commission Handbook is revised and includes academic senates as part of Standard 9C.</u> Many faculty worked diligently throughout 1980-81 to bring about senate inclusion in this standard which begins: "The role of faculty in institutional governance is clearly defined." The Handbook also includes, in an appendix, a position statement on delineation of function between the collective bargaining agent and academic senates. At the request of the Senate, Val Villa, Los Angeles Valley, wrote the statement which remains important in specifying areas of senate concern, including, but not limited to: accreditation, academic standards, articulation, credentialing, curriculum, staff development, and student services. The statement continues: "This [listing] in no way limits the consultation rights of bargaining agents where authorized by statute."

40. 1981 - <u>The Board of Governors approves regulations involving local senates in the course classification system.</u> On November 6, 1981 the Board adopted Title 5 wording that specified a credit course "is a course which, at a minimum, is recommended by the responsible college officials and the academic senate or other appropriate faculty body as being of appropriate academic rigor. . ." This Title 5 recognition of local senate involvement in the course classification system culminated more than two years of Senate interest and involvement in this academic issue. While Norbert Bischof debated the issue on the general Chancellor's Advisory Committee, Leon Baradat, MiraCosta and Mary Carter Smith, Laney, represented the Senate on a Chancellor's Task Force addressing what at first was called "the credit/noncredit" issue; the Task Force was formed in August, 1979 in response to legislative budget language. The Task Force submitted a two-part report to the Board of Governors, in January and in July,

1980. In October, 1980, the Academic Senate published an annotated copy of the credit/noncredit report developed by the Chancellor's Task Force. The annotations include explanations of the provisions in the report, discussions of the major issues involved, and details about the positions of the Academic Senate. Written by Executive Committee and Task Force member Leon Baradat, the document prompted statewide discussion of, and eventual implementation of, the course classification system, a major community college academic reform.

41. 1981 - The Academic Senate responds to the "Kissler Report" with an extensive research document by Maryamber Villa. In June, 1980 the University of California published the final "Report of the Task Group on Retention and Transfer" popularly known as the "Kissler Report" named after Dr. Gerald Kissler, UCLA who chaired the Task Group. The report, sharply critical of the community colleges' transfer programs, was discussed statewide and received considerable press publicity. The fall, 1980 Senate conference heard Dr. Kissler's presentation, and asked the Executive Committee to prepare an analysis of his findings. Maryamber Villa, chair of the Senate's Educational Policies Committee, wrote a scholarly, carefully researched reply, "Issues Pertaining to the Transfer Function of the California Community Colleges," which was adopted by the Academic Senate. The Villa paper and the Kissler report helped stimulate discussion and concern regarding the transfer function and related issues of articulation, high school preparation, and academic standards that continue to be addressed today.

42. 1981 - Representatives of the Academic Senate and the Chief Instructional Officers meet for the first time. Senate President Barbara Hinkley and the CIO's president Richard Yeo arranged for the first meeting of the group, which, according to Hinkley's 1982 annual report statement, "was a special moment in the history of collegial governance." The group, sometimes called the "AS-CIO's," addressed such issues as strengthening the associate degree, remediation, and transfer. Some of the concerns of the AS-CIO's later became the issues developed by the Chancellor's Task Force on Academic Qualaity. It is felt by many that the AS-CIO's meet an important need for a statewide group looking at instructional issues. One of the first concerns of the group was how to limit the number of remedial courses that could count toward an associate degree. As of this writing, Richard Yeo is planning a reunion of the first AS-CIO's group for March, 1986.

43. 1981 - The first issue of the Senate journal, The Forum, is published.

Editor Jonnah Laroche explained in a preface that the Spring, 1981 publication "modestly aspires to be the first of many issues which provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of the ideas and viewpoints of the California community college faculty." The Forum included articles on academic standards, transfer education, study skills and the 50% law. A second issue was published in Spring, 1982. The Forum was the first official publication to use the now familiar Senate logo of the sun and the open book. (See #54 below.) After a gap of a few years, The Forum returns in 1986, under the editorship of Susan Petit, College of San Mateo.

44. 1981-82 - The Senate Research Committee, a standing committee of the Academic Senate, conducts several statewide surveys. The spring, 1980 session voted to establish a standing committee on research, and in the following year, chaired by Phil Hartley, Chaffey, the committee conducted studies on the organization and role of local senates; the composition and function of curriculum committees; and competency, placement, and achievement testing in community colleges.

45. 1982 - The Intersegmental Committee of the Academic Senates issues a competency statement for English and Math; other competency statements are planned. The booklet, "Statements on Preparation in English and Mathematics: Competencies Expected of Entering Freshmen and Remedial and Baccalaureate-Level Course Work," was a joint effort of UC, CSU, and the community college faculty, with consultants from K-12 educators as well. Originally supported by the California Round Table on Educational Opportunity, the booklet is now available at cost from the State Department of Education. Intersegmental committees have also worked on competency statements for science, social science, and foreign language; a statement on performing and fine arts is also being planned.

46. 1982 - The fall conference previews a joint Senate/ACCCA videotape on community college finance. Senate Treasurer Bob Silverman produced the videotape "Finance in California Community Colleges," which reviews the history of community college finance and discusses funding fomulas, budgeting principles, and considers financial crises and the future. The tape includes interviews with college and legislative leaders. A cooperative effort of the Senate and the Association of California Community College Adminsitrators, the tape received both California and national recognition.

47. 1983 - The Academic Senate is represented on the nominating committee of the Accrediting Commission. When the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) approved, at its January, 1983 meeting, an amendment to the constitution of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges(WASC), delineating new membership and appointment procedures for the ACCJC, the action capped 13 years of activity by the Academic Senate for more faculty - and more Senate - involvement in accreditation. The 1981-82 WASC directory indicated only two faculty on the 15-person ACCJC. By 1983, under the new constitution, there were five faculty on a Commission of 17. Jonnah Laroche and Leon Baradat were the first Senate representatives to the Commission nominating committee. The first faculty appointed under the new constitution, which specifies WASC Board approval, were Edith Conn, Ventura, and Ray Evans, Feather River.

48. 1983-1985 - Academic Senate appointed faculty serve on the Articulation Council; the Council is reorganized and reformed; Senate nominates members of Articulation Liaison Committees. At the spring, 1983 Senate session a position paper, first adopted by the Executive Committee in February, 1983, pointed out "needs that must be addressed in any reorganization of the Articulation Council," including "increasing the involvement of Academic Senates in articulation acitivities," pointing out that the Council's Board of Directors at that time had few faculty representatives and those on the Board from community colleges had no links with the community college Academic Senate. The paper further asked that the Council be managed by a segmental, rather than a private management firm (which had been the case since 1981), and requested the Chancellor's office should "appropriately" be handling "activities involving articulation." By the fall of 1983, some changes had been made: the Chancellor's Office asked the Academic Senate to submit nominees to serve on Articulation Council liaison committees; the Chancellor's Office would then make the final appointments from the Senate nominations. Alfredo Mendoza was, upon recommendtion of the Senate, appointed to the Council's Board of Directors, attending his first meeting in January, 1984. When Senate President Carmen Decker joined Alfredo Mendoza on the Board of Directors of the Articulation Council in January, 1985, a long Senate effort to improve the effectiveness of the Council through more faculty involvement was culminated. For 1985-86 the Senate is represented on the Council by Senate President Mark Edelstein and Past President Carmen Decker; faculty also serve on the Council's Executive Committee. As the Council continues its

reorganization efforts, Carmen Decker heads a subcommittee on Improved Support for the Transfer Function.

49.1983-1984 - President Bob Silverman establishes the first Senate Vocational Education Committee. Larry Miller, Foothill, chairs the committee, which sponsors the first in depth discussion of vocational education at a Senate session, spring, 1984. Leaders in industry and vocational education address Senate presidents and delegates at the conference.

50. 1984 - The Senate publishes two booklets showing Academic Senate policies for ten years regarding transfer and academic reform issues. Edited by President Bob Silverman and Archivist Edith Conn, the booklets, published in the spring, 1984, were entitled: "Transfer Education: A Bridge to the Future - Policies and Positions on Transfer and Related Issues, 1977-1984;" and "Academic Policies: Leading the Way - Selected Resolutions and Position Papers, 1974-1983."
The booklets include Senate positions on such reform-related issues as matriculation, competency, course repetition, course classification, academic rigor, telecommunications, general education, grading, the associate degree, and articulation. Also included were Senate position papers on "Instruction as a Priority," Academic Standards: the Faculty's Role," "General Education Model Criteria for the Associate Degree," and Guidelines in the use of telecommunications systems in instruction.

51. 1984 - The spring conference adopts a position paper on "The Academic Senate and the Board of Governors." The paper becomes a point for discussion with outgoing Chancellor Gerald Hayward and with incoming Chancellor Joshua Smith. The paper delineates some practices already in place, but asks that the position of the Academic Senate be clarified; for example, that the Senate "be consulted about fiscal policy when that policy has implications for academic quality," and that the Academic Senate "be considered. . . the formal policy-recommending body for the faculty on academic matters." Other points in the document concern faculty appointments by the Chancellor's Office, as well as by other state agencies or organizations that seek such appointments through the Chancellor's office. (See also #35 below.)

52. 1984 - The Governor appoints Jonnah Laroche, the first faculty member to the Board of Governors under SB 1204 which gives the Academic Senate nomination responsibilities. Signed by Governor

Deukmejian in the fall of 1983, SB 1204 was supported vigorously with letters and phone calls by community college faculty, in a campaign spearheaded by FACCC Executive Director Patrick McCallum. After the bill became law, President Bob Silverman solicited applicants for the Board position from faculty throughout the state; he apppointed a review committee which selected six nominees whose names and applications were submitted to the Governor, November 29, 1983: Past Senate Presidents Duncan-Hall, Hinkley, Bischof, Conn, and Laroche, and former FACCC President John McFarland, Sierra College. During the spring, 1984, each nominee is interviewed by the Governor's Office. *The Los Angeles Times*, July 23, 1984, reports the appointment of Jonnah Laroche, an English teacher at Allan Hancock College, to the Board of Governors. During her tenure on the Board Laroche chairs the prestigious Educational Policy Committee and serves on the Search Committee for a new chancellor following the resignation of Gerald Hayward.

53 . 1984 - <u>The Senate has an office in Sacramento with the Chancellor's Office.</u> Through the efforts of Senate Presidents Bob Silverman and Carmen Decker and the good will of Chancellor Gerald Hayward and Assistant Chancellor Joseph Keating, the Senate is given a second-floor office at 1107 9th street, where the Chancellor's Office is also housed. In August, 1984, Senate Archivist Edith Conn arrives in Sacramento with twenty-one large boxes of Senate material, previously stored in garages, home and college offices, attics, and basements. Mr. Keating presents the Senate with keys to the office, the building, and the washrooms - a memorable moment in Senate history. Conn sends letters to former presidents asking for presidential papers to be stored in the Senate's Sacramento office. During the year 1984-85 furniture is bought, and the long process of filing and organizing 15 years of Senate archives begins.

54. 1984 , Fall -<u>Susan Petit edits the first issue of the Senate newsletter, The Rostrum</u>, a widely distributed and universally praised publication. Using a red-color heading featuring the now-accepted Senate logo of the open book and rising sun (developed by Jonnah Laroche and the graphics staff at Allan Hancock; first used on Senate stationery in 1983), the newsletter features interviews with leaders in community college, Senate news, and an important column "people around the state." Among those interviewed by Editor Petit have been Chancellor Joshua Smith, Accrediting Commission Executive Director John Petersen, and Board of Governors President (1984 and 1985) George Kieffer. (For more on the Senate logo see #43 below.)

55. 1985 - Academic Senate publications expand to include two significant works:"Toward a More Effective Senate "and " Faculty Role in Accreditation. " Written by the Senate Committee on Relations with Local Senates, chaired by Eileen Lewis, Canada, "Toward a More Effective Senate" includes material on local senate relations with trustees, the collective bargaining agent, and the statewide Senate, as well as suggestions for local senate structure. The booklet also incorporates material from the brochure "The Role of the Academic Senate" adopted as an official position paper in 1976, with revisions in 1978 and 1980. Executive Commitee and Accrediting Commission member Val Villa prepared and edited a booklet on "The Role of the Faculty in Accreditation." This extensively distributed document includes an especially helpful interview with former Accrediting Commission Director Bob Swenson. Senate publications on a variety of topics have increased from the eleven cited in the 1978 Annual Report to 36 items in the 1985 Report. Requests for Senate material have come from colleges, libraries, research institutes and individuals throughout the nation and from as far away as Japan.

56. 1985 - The CPEC Report on Community College Transfer involves the Academic Senate. The report, prepared by a CPEC Ad Hoc Committee on Community College Transfer, was adopted in March, 1985, and out of twenty-four recommendations, three (#2, #3, and #6) explicitly involve the Academic Senate in assisting to reaffirm the importance of the community college transfer function. President Carmen Decker's testimony before the Committee and the Commission was significant in assuring the role of the Senate in such areas (recommended by the report) as academic advising (a position paper on this issue has already been adopted by the Senate) and the development of a core curriculum for high school students planning to enroll in a transfer program.

57. 1935 - President Carmen Decker organizes a presentation and a reception at the national AACJC Conference in San Diego. For the first time the Senate sponsors a forum at the national convention of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges in April, 1985. The Forum Presentation was titled "Maintaining Open Access Through Matriculation and Faculty Advising." The reception carried on the pioneering work of Bob Silverman at the 1984 Washington, D.C. AACJC meeting in working toward a national network of Academic Senates. The Senate sponsors an April, 1986 AACJC presentation on collegial governance with participants from three states. President Mark Edelstein and Executive Member Jim Prager will represent the

Academic Senate on the panel at the Orlando, Florida conference. Also planned for the Orlando convention is a business meeting, chaired by Edelstein, to further develop a national Senate network .

58. 1985 - <u>The Senate has a part-time secretary for its Sacramento office and a phone number.</u> Beginning October 1, 1985 the Senate contracted with Susan Regan, who already was working in the Chancellor's Office, to work six hours a week for the Senate. In addition, the Senate may be called 24 hours a day at: 916-441-5465.

59. 1985 - <u>Chancellor Joshua Smith supports a greater role for faculty in college governance.</u> Chancellor Smith in his speech before the Academic Senate fall conference and in his now-famous November speech at Claremont Graduate School of Education, supports a significant and important role for faculty in college governance, including a greater role for faculty in peer hiring and evaluation. He asks that each college have a governance charter "which outlines the participation of faculty and students" in college governance.

60. 1986 - <u>The Commission for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education supports strengthening the role of academic senates in governance.</u> In the March, 1986 final draft of the Commission's report, Commission recommendation #58 states "that the Board of Governors strengthen the role of faculty senates with respect to the determination and administration of academic standards; course approval; hiring, retention, and evaluation of faculty; and other academic functions." This proposal, along with the complete "final draft," is now being considered by the Joint Legislative Committe for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education. Recommendation #58 is supported by local senates and the state Senate; it is expected that there will, in the future, be an expanded role for local senates and for the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges. I anticipate that the next "60 Milestones in the History of Senates and the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges" will continue to show concern for community college students and what is best for their education.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Administration of Tenure: Proposed Changes in Policies and Practices in the California Community Colleges: a Special Report to the Board of Governors by the Ad Hoc Committee on Tenure and Evaluation for the California Community Colleges, April, 1971.

2. Annual Reports, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, 1977-1985.

3. The Challenge of Change: A Reassessment of the California Community Colleges, Final Draft, March, 1986 by the Commission for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education.

4. Establishing Academic Senates in California Community Colleges by Chester Case, University of California, Berkeley, February, 1971.

5. Interviews in January, February, March, 1986 with: Norbert Bischof, instructor, Merritt College; Martha Hoye, Chancellor's Secretary who took minutes at the first public Board of Governors meeting, 1968; John Meyer, Specialist, Program Evaluation and Approval Unit, Chancellor's Office; Leon Baradat, instructor, MiraCosta College; Charles Brydon, Dean, Antioch University, San Francisco, chair of the 1970-71 Ad Hoc Committee on Tenure and Evaluation for California Community Colleges; Patrick McCallum, Executive Director, Faculty Association of California Community Colleges; Jonnah Laroche, instructor, Allan Hancock College and member, Board of Governors, California Community Colleges; Chester Case, President, Los Medanos College.

6. Resolutions and Session Minutes; Executive Committee Minutes; the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, 1969-1986.

7. Rights and Responsibilities of California Community College Academic Senates: An Historical and Legal Analysis, October 14, 1971; by William P. Smith, Jr., Attorney at Law, Director of Governmental Relations and Legal Counsel, the Faculty Association of the [*sic*] California Community Colleges.

8. The Role of Academic Senates in California Community Colleges, a position paper, 1976, 1978, and 1980 editions.

9. Selected documents from the archives of the Academic Senate including the Articles of Incorporation, letters, Chancellor's Office reports, Senate position papers, and related material, 1969-1986.

10. A Study of the Organizational Effectiveness of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges by Gail Prentiss; a dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Education, University of San Diego, 1983.

11. Toward a More Effective Senate - booklet issued by the Senate Commitee on Relations with Local Senates, 1984-85.

APPENDIX A

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 48 of the 1963 Regular Session of the California Legislature.

WHEREAS, It is traditional that faculty members in institutions of higher learning participate in policy formation on academic and professional matters at such institutions through academic senates and councils; and

WHEREAS, The master plan recognizes the junior colleges as an integral part of the system of higher education in California; and

WHEREAS, The trustees of the state colleges have established a statewide faculty senate thereby leaving the junior college system the only remaining member of the tripartite master plan for higher education in California without such a faculty organization; and

WHEREAS, Junior colleges are to be organized and administered as a separate and independent system of higher education under the State Board of Education; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the State Board of Education is hereby requested to provide for the establishment at each junior college of an academic senate or council wherein the faculty members shall be freely selected by their colleagues for the purpose of representing them in the formation of policy on academic and professional matters at such junior colleges; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the State Board of Education and to the governing boards of each junior college district in California.

(See ACR. Res. Ch. 108, Stats, 1963)

APPENDIX B

I. Title V of the Administrative Code
Subchapter 2 -- ACADEMIC SENATES

53200. Definitions. For the purpose of this subchapter:

(a) "Faculty" means those certificated persons who teach full-time in a community college or other full-time certificated persons who do not perform any service for the college that require an administrative or supervisory credential.

(b) "Academic senate" and "faculty council" means an organization formed in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter whose primary function is, as the representative of the faculty, to make recommendations to the administration of a college and to the governing board of a district with respect to academic and professional matters.

Note: Authority cited for Chap. 1, Subchap. 2: Sections 193, 197, and 22650 Education Code.

53201. Academic Senate or Faculty Council.

In order that the faculty may have formal and effective procedure for participating in the formation of district policies on academic and professional matters, an academic senate or faculty council may be established at the college and/or district level.

53202. Formation; Procedures; Membership.

The following procedure shall be used to establish an academic senate or faculty council:

(a) The faculty of a community college shall vote by secret ballot to form an academic senate or faculty council.

(b) In multi-college districts, the faculty of the district colleges may vote whether or not to form a district academic senate. Such a vote shall be by secret ballot.

(c) The governing board of the district shall recognize the academic senate or faculty council and authorize the faculty to:

(1) Fix and amend by vote of the faculty the composition, structure, and procedures of the academic senate or faculty council.

(2) Provide for the selection, in accordance with accepted democratic election procedures, of the members of the academic senate or faculty council.

(d) The faculty may provide for the membership of part-time faculty members in the academic senate or faculty council.

(e) In the absence of any full-time faculty members in a community college, the part-time faculty of such community college may form an academic senate or faculty council as stated in 53200b and 53201.

53203. Powers.

After consultation with the administration of its community college, the academic senate or faculty council may present its written views and recommendations to the governing board. The governing board shall consider and respond to such views and recommendations.

53204. "Meet and Confer."

Upon the request of the academic senate or faculty council and subject to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part I, Division 2, Title 5 of the Government Code relating to public meetings when applicable, the governing board or such board members or administrative officers as it may designate shall meet and confer with representatives of the academic senate or faculty council with respect to recommendations made or proposed to be made by the senate or faculty council. The designation of board members or administrative officers as provided herein shall not preclude the representatives of an academic or faculty council from meeting with, or appearing before, the governing board with respect to the views, recommendations, or proposals of the senate or council at a regular or special meeting of the board.

53205. Duties Assigned by Administration and Governing Board.

An academic senate or faculty council may assume such responsibilities and perform such functions as may be required of it by the administration of its community college or the governing board of the district maintaining its community college.

53206. Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.

(a) In order that the community college faculty of California may have a formal and effective procedure for participating in the formation of state policies on academic and professional matters, an Academic Senate for the California Community Colleges has been established through ratification by local academic senates or faculty councils.

(b) The Board of Governors recognizes the Academic Senate of the California Community Colleges as the representative of Community College academic senates or faculty councils before the Board of Governors and the Chancellor's Office.

II. 3540: Government Code. Title 1. (SB 160)

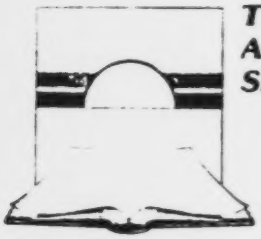
It is the further intention of the Legislature that nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to restrict, limit, or prohibit the full exercise of the functions of any academic senate or faculty council established by a school district in a community college to represent the faculty in making recommendations to the administration and governing board of such school district with respect to district policies on academic and professional matters, so long as the exercise of such functions does not conflict with lawful collective agreements.

Appendix C

Senate Presidents 1969 - 1986

1. 1969-70	Sheridan Hegland	San Diego Evening, Palomar
2. 1970-71	Dean Close	Bakersfield
3. 1971-72	Yates Greer	Siskiyous
4. 1972-73	Don McHugh	Sacramento City
5. 1973-74	Carol Pohlhammer	Monterey Peninsula
6. 1974-75	Wanda Munson	Butte
7. 1975-76	Walter McCallum	Sierra
8. 1976-77	Edith Conn	Ventura
9. 1977-78	Jean Vincenzi	Saddleback
10. 1978-79	Leon Baradat	MiraCosta
11. 1979-80	Norbert Bischof	Merritt
12. 1980-81	Tyra Duncan-Hall	San Francisco
13. 1981-82	Barbara Hinkley	Palomar
14. 1982-83	Jonnah Laroche	Allan Hancock
15. 1983-84	Robert Silverman	Santa Monica
16. 1984-85	Carmen Decker	Cypress
17. 1985-86	Mark Edelstein	Palomar

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



THE ACADEMIC SENATE

For California Community Colleges

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In writing "Milestones. . .", the Editor gratefully acknowledges the special contributions of Norbert Bischof, Leon Baradat, Jonnah Laroche, and Susan Petit, as well as the support and encouragement of the 1985-86 Executive Committee of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.

ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES
AUG 1 1986

President
MARK G. EDELSTEIN
Palomar College

Vice President
EILEEN L. LEWIS
Cañada College

Secretary
KAREN SUE GROSZ
Santa Monica College

Past President
CARMEN M. DECKER
Cypress College

Treasurer
PHILIP L. HARTLEY
Chaffey College

DEBRA BANKS
Mission College

EDITH CONN
Ventura College

ALFREDO MENDOZA
Los Angeles Southwest

LARRY MILLER
Foothill College

ERNA M. NOBLE
Chaffey College

SUSAN PETIT
College of San Mateo

JIM PRAGER
Yuba College

HENRY R. SCHOTT
Marist College

TERESA THOMAS
Southwestern College

ANGELO S. VILLA
L.A. Valley College